

XXIII.—*Observations on some Coleoptera from the Bonin Islands.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE and C. J. GAHAN.

THE British Museum has recently received a few Coleoptera collected by Herr P. A. Holst in the Bonin Islands. They are referable to three species, one being a new species of Buprestidæ of the genus *Chrysochroa*, most nearly allied to *C. purpureiventris* from Penang &c.; the second is a new species of *Ceresium*, which has its nearest ally in a Chinese species; and the third is the widely distributed *Sphenophorus obscurus*, Bdv.

Chrysochroa Holstii, n. sp., Waterh.

Elongata, angusta, aureo-viridis, micans; thorace crebre punctato, antice utrinque gutta cuprea notato; elytris postice bene acuminatis, creberrime punctatis, singulis costis quatuor lævibus instructis, apice purpureo-cupreo, angulo suturali acute dentiformi.
Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Peel Island, Bonin Islands (*P. A. Holst*).

Antennæ (except the basal joint) black. Thorax moderately narrowed in front, very slightly convex, distinctly but moderately finely punctured, the punctures slightly separated from each other on the disk, more crowded together and stronger at the sides; the disk has a punctiform impression on each side of the median line, rather in front of the middle; at the front margin there is on each side a small coppery spot, the commencement as it were of a longitudinal stripe. The elytra are a little wider than the thorax, much more gradually acuminate than is usual in this genus, closely and finely (but distinctly) punctured; each elytron has four well-marked smooth costæ, the third one abbreviated at the base and behind; the sutural angle is dentiform, but there is only a slight indication of serration at the apical margin. The sides of the sterna and abdomen are densely and very finely punctured and clothed with pale silvery-grey pubescence, which is only visible in certain lights.

This species is perhaps nearest to *C. purpureiventris*, Deyr., from Penang &c., but is much narrower, with the elytra more clearly quadricostate &c.

Ceresium simile, n. sp., Gahan.

Brunneo-ferrugineum, sparse griseo-pubescent; capite punctato; prothorace dorso dense rugoso-punctato, cum macula parva media

laevi, supra sparse—lateribus et subtus sat dense—pubescento; scutello griseo; elytris dense punctatis, punctis postice gradatim decreescentibus, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus fulvo-testaceis, femoribus subabrupte clavatis; processu mestosterni fere plano; antennis corpore paullo longioribus, articulis a tertio ad decimum (quarto brevioribus excepto) subæqualibus.

Long. 13, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species bears a very close resemblance to *Ceresium unicolor*, Fabr.* But in the latter the disk of the prothorax is much less coarsely punctured, and the punctures are, in fresh specimens, almost concealed by the rather close pubescence which covers the whole of the prothorax. In the femora a more important difference may be noted; these, in the present species, are somewhat abruptly thickened, with a longer stalk at the base; in *C. unicolor* the femora are stouter, but the thickening is more gradual from the base.

In its structural characters the present species shows a close affinity to an undescribed form from China.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of three new Species of Butterflies from New Ireland, captured by the Rev. R. H. Rickard, in the Collection of H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Asthipa clinias.

Allied to *citrina*, Feld., and *gloriola*, Butl., from which it differs in the following respects:—

Male.—On the upperside of anterior wings the vitreous spot between the second discoidal and upper median nervules is very short, the cell is almost entirely dark brown, there being only a comparatively short and narrow vitreous spot above the median nervure. On posterior wings the spot at the end of the cell is very small and there is a double submarginal row of white spots, the inner row being very distinct but interrupted between the lower median nervule and submedian nervure, the three upper spots being treble the size of those towards the anal angle; the outer row of spots is indistinct.

Underside. Anterior wings with a single row of submarginal white spots, outside which are two small spots near the apex and two between the upper and middle median nervules. On the posterior wings is a double row of submarginal white spots, the inner row interrupted as on the upperside, the outer

* In the Catalogue of Gemm. and Harold this species is erroneously placed in the genus *Hesperophanes*.